

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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Editor

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 27

A REGRETTABLE DEFENSE OF BOOZE

In a recent issue of the afternoon paper appears an article entitled "From a Staunch Friend of the Maui Hotel" and signed by Rowland B. Dodge, the pastor of the Wailuku Union Church. It is passing strange that a minister of a Protestant Evangelical Church should, in these days when prohibition is making such tremendous strides, come out so earnestly and eloquently in defense of the liquor business.

Mr. Dodge writes in reply to a correspondent of The Advertiser, signing himself "A Traveler," who simply paid his respects to the liquor end of the business conducted by "Our Popular Maui Hotel" as Mr. Dodge calls Mr. Field's establishment. "A Traveler" called no one hard names, accused no one of falsehoods and cowardice, nor did he in any way manifest the unchristian spirit. In fact he stated that he always found Mr. Field a genial, pleasant host, the service good and the table excellent. It was the saloon as an institution and its unpleasant, uncomfortable nature and surroundings of which he complained. And this being his only ground of criticism, it is this naturally by implication at least, which Rev. Rowland B. Dodge so earnestly defends, claiming among other things, as a splendid recommendation for the liquor business that "Mr. Field never breaks the law in allowing his bar open after hours" or half-past eleven at night; that "there is no noise about his hotel; no pool room; and the rooms directly above his bar are quiet all night."

The chief and most lamentable weakness of the defense in behalf of the bar advanced by the reverend gentleman is his warm personal friendship for Mr. Field coupled with that of the latter's great kindness and hospitality. This is one of the emphatic features clearly set forth in the wonderfully impressive pictures now being shown in the Popular theatre, illustrating the terrible life which Jack London has lived as a slave to the bottle. Again and again is London caught in the snare of the liquor dealers' and liquor drinkers' comradeship, the warmth of their friendship and benevolent hospitality. One can easily see why it is that the whole business, now doomed to die its miserable death, as Mr. Field in his own letter predicted, finds it necessary to make this its last and strongest hold upon society. Mr. Dodge has evidently been caught in this snare.

Just at present here in Honolulu the temperance forces arrayed against the converting of the Pleasanton Hotel into a saloon premises, are meeting this same regrettable condition on the part of a great many people who ought to be cooperating with them. "He is my friend, you see, and I cannot afford to do so." Others again, even pillars in the churches, refuse to lend their names to the protest because of business. And so, how often it is that policy wins out in society when opposed to principle and a mere sickly sentimentality exults in its victory over truth.

ARE PLANTATIONS BETTER THAN SMALL FARMS?

Carl Schurz Vrooman, the new assistant secretary of agriculture at Washington, D. C., has gone on record as being of the opinion that big farms tilled by tenant farmers are less wasteful and more efficient than a multitude of small farms tilled by their individual owners.

He draws attention to the necessity of systematizing agricultural production in the United States in the same way that the great manufacturing industries have been reorganized. An agricultural system composed entirely of individual farms of limited area, each supporting a single family is exactly comparable with splitting up a great machine shop into ten thousand small shops, each mechanic working independently and attempting to make his living out of his occupation.

The assistant secretary of agriculture believes that multiplication of farms, carrying with it as it does a maximum of investment for tools and implements of production, and the highest possible overhead expense without proportionate increase in volume of product per acre constitutes a misapplication of one of the fundamental laws of economics.

The world-wide tendency, he says, is the other way. In every other line of industrial effort, the ruling idea is to cut down cost of production by simplifying, and unifying, methods and working forces.

If the great sugar plantations of Hawaii were to be cut up into fifteen thousand twenty-acre farms, as some would advocate, it would not decrease the cost of sugar production one-fifteenth of a cent per pound.

It would lead to duplication of capital requirements to produce a given result, so that in the aggregate the profits per acre of land, or per individual farmer employed would be far smaller than they are today.

Looking at the business of agricultural production from a business standpoint, the plantation system, as developed in Hawaii, is far in advance of the farming system in vogue in the Eastern States. Students of farm economics, the world over, are beginning to realize, that if agriculture is to take its proper place among the organized industries, if it is to attract the best trained minds and men, its scope must be widened, instead of being limited, or more closely circumscribed.

Official acknowledgement that a three-thousand-acre Illinois farm operated under the tenant system with one management is more productive and more profitable to both its owner and its tenants, than thirty independent hundred-acre farms would be to their owners, is a step towards official acknowledgement that it would be an economic error to split up the big plantations into small holdings.

The plantation system is wrong if operated for the benefit of absentee landlords, but the plantation system of Hawaii is right because the beneficiaries of the system practically all call Hawaii "home."

Consider the change of opinion in the board of army engineers for rivers and harbors and then chalk up another score for Walter F. Frear. Hawaii would of a certainty have been sacrificed during the just ended session of congress if Governor Frear had not stepped into the breach, despite the undeserved calumnies heaped upon him and still being heaped upon him by those for whom he is working. Some day, when Hawaii gets over its protracted political jag, it will appreciate what Walter F. Frear has done and is doing for the Territory.

A GLEAM OF COMFORT

An extract from the elaboration of the "round robin" sent out by five of the American war correspondents with the German army in Belgium, denying that any of the atrocities charged to the German troops have taken place, is republished elsewhere in this issue. The round robin itself was signed by James O'Donnell Bennett and John T. McCutcheon of the Chicago Tribune, Irwin S. Cobb of the Saturday Evening Post, Harry Hansen of the Chicago News and Roger Lewis of the Associated Press. These are all trained newspaper observers, on the watch for just such events as they declare they have each failed to find.

Of course there has been and is indescribable suffering in Belgium; innocent non-combatants have been driven, penniless, from their homes, and, undoubtedly, many hundreds of non-combatants, men, women and children, have been killed and wounded. But it is gratifying to have the words of five such leading correspondents as those who have signed the round robin that they have been unable to find any evidence whatever of such wanton and bestial atrocities as were and are still being reported.

War itself is inhuman, but all who engage in it are not brutes, such as the British tales of the Germans and the German tales of the French and British would lead one to believe.

ALL TOGETHER FOR A GREATER HARBOR.

It should require no urging to induce everyone in Honolulu to get busy, without delay, in securing for the local representative of the board of army engineers for rivers and harbors all the possible information regarding the necessity for the early commencement of work upon the long-promised Kalih channel harbor project and in presenting this information to him as quickly as accuracy permits. The chamber of commerce should take immediate action and invite Colonel Bromley to discuss the matter with its members. The harbor commissioners should lay before the army engineers their available data. The territorial executive should back up and endorse in every possible way the work of the commercial and official bodies.

That the Honolulu harbor is unable at the present time to accommodate all the demands of shipping made upon it is very apparent. The necessary shifting of steamers in port to allow trans-Pacific liners to dock, the necessity of the use of the outside anchorage because there is not space within the harbor to provide an anchorage, the inconvenience caused by the arrival of fewer than ten steamer strangers to the port, are all active evidence of the necessity for more room.

The port conditions now are abnormal, but there is every reason to believe that the normal conditions in a very short time will mean much more shipping than the war has brought, and it will be shipping that must have docking space. It will come if Honolulu prepares for it.

THE FRONTAGE TAX ISSUE

Some of the Republican candidates, for the board of supervisors, notably Dan Logan and William Larsen, have come out squarely for the enforcement of the frontage tax law, and for this alone, if for nothing else, these two candidates should receive the vote of every man who desires to see Honolulu get past the molasses and fuel oil stage of road building, now reached under the present aggregation in the city hall.

The Republican organization, however, and whatever goes for its publicity department, has made no concerted effort to dispel the misunderstanding concerning the frontage tax law sedulously spread by such vaporing ninnyes as M. C. Pacheco and W. Wolters, the two Democrats making a specialty of the frontage tax question. Out of the depths of their ignorance these two have drawn and scattered more misinformation concerning this question than it is possible for four sensible men to correct, and it is rather likely that these two will be returned to office simply on the strength of the misleading appeals they are making to ignorance and prejudice.

As yet John C. Lane has made no public declaration of his stand on the frontage tax question, although repeated offers of the columns of this paper have been made for whatever statement he may desire to publish, while, doubtless, the columns of the afternoon paper are equally open to him. We know where Fern stands. Fern is up to the ears in the same muck of ignorance as Pacheco and Wolters. He is opposed to the frontage tax because he does not know anything about it.

There are many fourth district Republicans who are going to vote for Fern, nevertheless, just because Lane is keeping silent on this vital issue, so, if he has anything to say, there is no longer any time to lose.

FOR WARRIORS

The Iron Cross was established by Frederick William III., King of Prussia, in 1813 as a reward for bravery in the war with Napoleon. It consisted of an iron cross of the form known as "cross patte," with a border of silver suspended by a black ribbon with two white stripes. In the center of the cross was a spray of three oak leaves and above it was a crown with the initials "F. W." and the date 1813.

When the Franco-Prussian war began Emperor William I. revived the order, which had languished. The only change in the cross was that the initial became a "W" and the date was changed to 1870.

Between the Franco-Prussian war and the present war no iron crosses were awarded, the order being strictly a military one and the awards being made for deeds of daring in battle.

There are many German orders, dating from the feudal days, when the Teuton barons awarded to their lieges various marks of favor.

These orders, however, are mainly conferred by the rulers of the various kingdoms and principalities constituting the empire, and many of them are for terms of military service or for distinguished work in devising military weapons.

The Victoria Cross of Great Britain, widely known and probably the most highly prized of all honors, was established in 1856. It is awarded only for "conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy," and to gain a Victoria Cross is indeed to accomplish a deed of honor for Britain. It is a bronze cross surmounted by a bronze lion and bearing a scroll, "For Valor."

Frenchmen, of course, covet the Legion of Honor, awarded to all men France thinks have done some great deed, no matter in what walk of life. It was founded by Napoleon in 1802 and was first known as the Order of the Eagle. The Russians, for military bravery, decorate with the Order of St. George, which was established by Empress Catherine II. in 1789.

Servia has the Order of Takova and Austria has two purely military orders. Japan has the Order of the Golden Kite, the newest of all of the decorations for valor. It was established in 1891.

THE ADVERTISER'S SPECIAL FEATURE DAYS.

Saturday Markets and Home Production for Home Consumption.
Sunday Church and uplift work.
Monday Literary, Society and Sports.
Tuesday The Army, Navy and Militia.
Wednesday Theaters, Amusements and Automobiles.
Thursday Sugar and Plantation News.
Friday Real Estate, Building and Financial.
Saturday Education and Schools.

ADDITIONAL WIRELESS

(Continued From Page One)

JAPANESE PRISONERS FREED

WASHINGTON, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Through the efforts of the American ambassador in Berlin, acting under instruction of the state department, seventy-one out of the total of one hundred and nine Japanese who have been held prisoners in Germany because of the war were liberated yesterday and escorted to Zurich, Switzerland, under care of American consuls.

Of the thirty-eight still being held by the German authorities, some are children, according to the advices of the state department.

FRENCH STEAMER BLOWS UP

DOVER, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The French steamer Admiral Ganteaume, of 2871 tons, was sunk at the mouth of Boulogne harbor last night, due to a boiler explosion. Between twenty and thirty passengers were drowned, principally as the result of a panic when they were being transferred from the sinking ship to a rescuing steamer.

WAR REFUGEES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The first Belgian refugees to reach America since the war began arrived here yesterday. They are of the best type of Belgian farmer.

AMERICAN TANKER RELEASED

LONDON, England, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The government has released the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, held for alleged violation of rules regarding carrying contraband of war.

CHINA AFTER JAPAN AGAIN

PEKING, China, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—China has made a formal demand upon Japan for the surrender of the Japanese torpedo boat which entered Chinese waters and substituted a Japanese for a Chinese flag on the German torpedo boat S-9, which escaped from Tsingtau but was stranded some distance south.

WEAPONS OF WARFARE

Perhaps the most striking because to the lay mind least expected feature of the fighting in France and Belgium has been the success achieved by the French and English with the bayonet. Its use has had small place in the curriculum prescribed by Germany's military strategists. And as the Kaiser's war machine has been generally regarded as the most nearly perfect thing of its kind in the world, non-military men at least have been disposed to accept the German dictum that as an instrument of modern warfare the bayonet was out of date.

Every war teaches its own lessons. If "cold steel" had been removed from its old place in military science it will now be restored. Concede to all the other weapons of warfare their full value, and yet in the hand-to-hand fighting that must mark the supreme crisis the bayonet can not be dispensed with.

As the submarine has proven its worth at sea, so have aircraft and motor vehicles on land. Air scouting has almost if not entirely eliminated that heretofore most valuable asset of strategy, surprise. As a fighting machine neither the aeroplane nor the dirigible has as yet proved itself, but as eyes for the armies all types of aircraft have been shown to be indispensable.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.
(Island Produce Only) October 23, 1914.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Eggs and Poultry— | | Peppers, Chile, lb. | @ 04 |
| Fresh Chicken Eggs..... | @ 60 | Pumpkin, lb. | @ 01 1/2 |
| Fresh Duck Eggs..... | @ 35 | Rubarb, lb. | @ 05 |
| Hens, lb. | @ 25 | Tomatoes, lb. | @ 03 |
| Roosters, lb. | @ 30 | Turnips, white, lb. | @ 02 1/2 |
| Broilers, lb. | @ 35 | Watermelons, 3 | @ 25 |
| Turkeys, lb. | @ 35 | | |
| Ducks, Muscovy, lb. | @ 30 | Fresh Fruit— | |
| Ducks, Hawaiian, doz. | @ 5.60 | Bananas, Chinese bunch | 25 @ 50 |
| Live Stock—Live Weight— | | Bananas, cooking bunch | 75 @ 1.00 |
| Hogs, 100-150 lbs. | @ 14 | Pigs, 100 | 75 @ 1.00 |
| Hogs, 150 lbs. and over | @ 13 1/2 | Grapes, Isabella, lb. | @ 10 |
| Dressed Weight— | | Oranges, Hawaiian, 100 | 1.00 @ 1.50 |
| Pork, lb. | @ 18 | Limes, Mexican, 100 | 60 @ 75 |
| Mutton, lb. | @ 11 | Pineapples, doz. | 50 @ 75 |
| Beef, lb. | @ 12 | Beans, Dried— | |
| Calves, lb. | @ 13 | Beans, Lima, doz. | @ 05 |
| | | Red Kidneys, lb. | @ 04 |
| Potatoes— | | Calico, lb. | @ 03 1/2 |
| Sweet, red | 1.00 @ 1.25 | Small Whites, lb. | @ 05 |
| Sweet, yellow | 1.00 @ 1.25 | Peas, dried, lb. | @ 03 1/2 |
| Sweet, white | 1.00 @ 1.25 | | |
| Vegetables— | | Grain— | |
| Beans, string, lb. | @ 03 1/2 | Corn, small yellow, ton. | @ 38.50 |
| Beans, lima in pod. | @ 02 1/2 | Corn, large | 32.00 @ 36.50 |
| Beets, doz. bunches | @ 03 | Miscellaneous— | |
| Cabbage, lb. | @ 03 | Hides, Wet-Salted— | |
| Carrots, doz. bunches | @ 40 | No. 1 | @ 13 1/2 |
| Corn, sweet, 100 ears | @ 2.00 | No. 2 | @ 12 1/2 |
| Cucumbers, doz. | @ 40 | Kips | @ 13 1/2 |
| Green Peas, lb. | @ 10 | Sheep skins | @ 15 |
| Peppers, Bell, lb. | @ 06 | Goat skins, white | @ 05 |

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1387. Sale room Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address U. S. E. S. A. T. LONGLEY, superintendent.

PRICES OF SUGAR FIXED BY BRITAIN

Government Corner on Staple Will Result in Great Economy for People

LONDON, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The government has been so successful in securing the sugar supply and has such a quantity on hand and contracted for as to be certain of the future, that it has announced a reduction in the gross wholesale price of sixty cents a hundredweight. The government conditions of sale are that no retailer shall charge more than seven cents a pound for good granulated nor more than eight cents a pound for good cube sugar.

FOUR ALMOST TOUCHED BY RAWS IN NEW YORK

Raw sugar in New York dropped to 4.015 cents per pound or \$80.30 per ton, yesterday, but fortunately for Hawaii the larger share of the 1914 crop has been marketed. It is believed that this fall in prices is due to the action of the English government in closing the British market against all importations by merchants unless authorized by the government. The stock of raws in the United States and Cuba is also larger than at this time last year, the exceptionally high prices having called into the open sugars which the trade had not counted on as being part of the world's supply.

CARRANZA FINALLY AGREES TO RESIGN

WASHINGTON, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—That the national constitutional convention will resume its sessions at Aguas Calientes and will call for the resignation of Provisional President Carranza, and that Carranza will bow to the wishes of the convention and forward his resignation, are intimations contained in official communications to the state department yesterday from the City of Mexico.

It is understood that one of the conditions of his retirement which Carranza wanted to impose was that his name might be considered among the candidates for the Presidency when the regular constitutional election is held.

The latest advices are, however, that he will resign unconditionally.

PARCEL POST TRANSPORTS \$5,000,000 IN GOLD COINS

BOSTON, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—Gold coins by parcel post, to the value of five million dollars, were received here yesterday by a local banking corporation from the Philadelphia mint. This is the first time that Uncle Sam has been asked to transport coin from any of his mints by anything less than first class mail, and the first time that such a bulk of gold has ever passed through the mails in one day.

PRESIDENT WILSON JOINS IN FIGHT ON 'UNCLE JOE'

WASHINGTON, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—President Wilson yesterday joined in the fight against the election of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, who is again a Republican candidate for the house from Danville, Illinois. The President has written a letter to the Democratic committee of the Eighteenth Representative District, Illinois, endorsing the candidacy of Representative O'Hair who defeated Cannon in 1912, and urging his reelection.

BIG WIRELESS STATION IS IN OPERATION AGAIN

NEW YORK, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The high power Tuckerton wireless station which was taken over by the navy department and shortly afterwards disabled through the burning out of a portion of the apparatus, is now working again.

OLD WARSHIP OMAHA SOLD BY GOVERNMENT

MARE ISLAND, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The U. S. S. Omaha, built in 1859, which has been attached to the marine hospital service, was sold yesterday to a San Francisco shipping firm. The price that the old warship brought at auction was fourteen thousand dollars.

ROME, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A severe earthquake was reported yesterday at Turin, in northern Italy. As far as could be ascertained there was no loss of life.

CHICAGO, October 27.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—The first snow of the season commenced falling here yesterday.